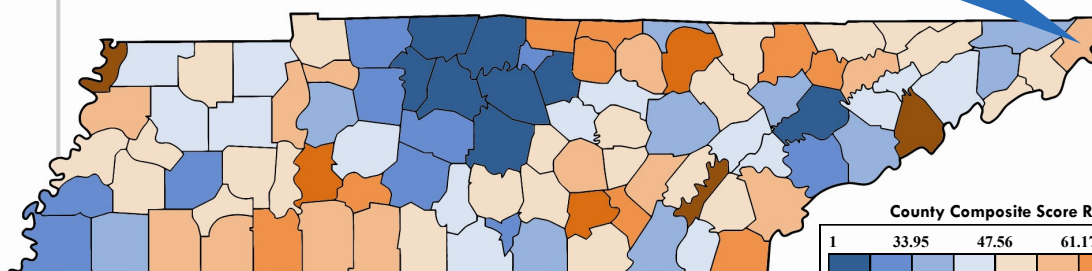


The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: JOHNSON COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

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Population (2010): 17,499

Pop. Density: 59/square mile

Seat of Government: Mountain City

Largest City: Mountain City

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Warren	71	Employment and Earnings Composite	48.20	48 ▲
Bledsoe	72	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$25,510	78 ▲
Lawrence	73	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	90.07%	6 ▲
Dyer	74	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	62.8%	68 ▲
Overton	75	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	11.4%	78 ▲
Hardeman	76	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	41.5%	11 ▲
McNairy	77	Economic Autonomy Composite	72.13	88 ▼
Grainger	78	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	16.2%	87 ▲
Houston	79	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	11.2%	67 ▼
Johnson	80	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	69.7%	93 ▲
Clay	81	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.29%	32 ▼
Polk	82	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	18.6%	90 ▼
Hardin	83	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	26.6%	84 ▲
Lewis	84	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	59.8%	84 ▼
Jackson	85	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	28	40 ▼
Sequatchie	86	County Overview: Women in Johnson County made gains in wages, workforce participation, managerial and ownership presence, and academic achievements that have combined to lift the county six place upward, to 80th in overall rankings. Unfortunately, most of the county's indicators still trail statewide marks and score among the lowest third of counties in the state. Similarly, while poverty indicator rankings for Johnson were somewhat unchanged, poverty did increase significantly in the county—particularly among single mothers—and forward-focused indicators like teen pregnancy and degree attainment were the county's poorest performers over time.		
Union	87			
Campbell	88			
Macon	89			

Up from 86th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

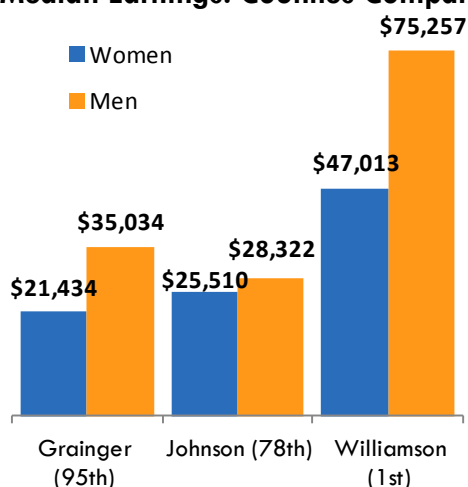
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Johnson County

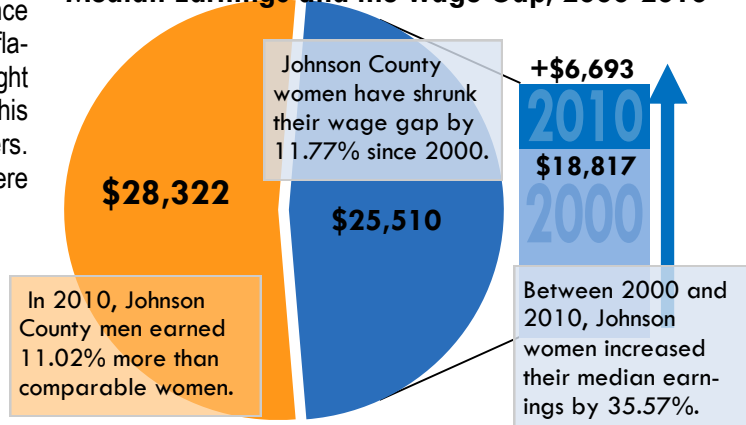
▲ Earnings

Johnson County women have experienced a solid increase of 35.57 percent in median income since 2000. As a result of this growth, which outpaced inflation by almost ten percent, Johnson improved eight ranks to 78th in this indicator, though women in this county still earn less in 2010 than most of their peers. Male incomes grew by only 17 percent, and were ranked 93rd among men in the state.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



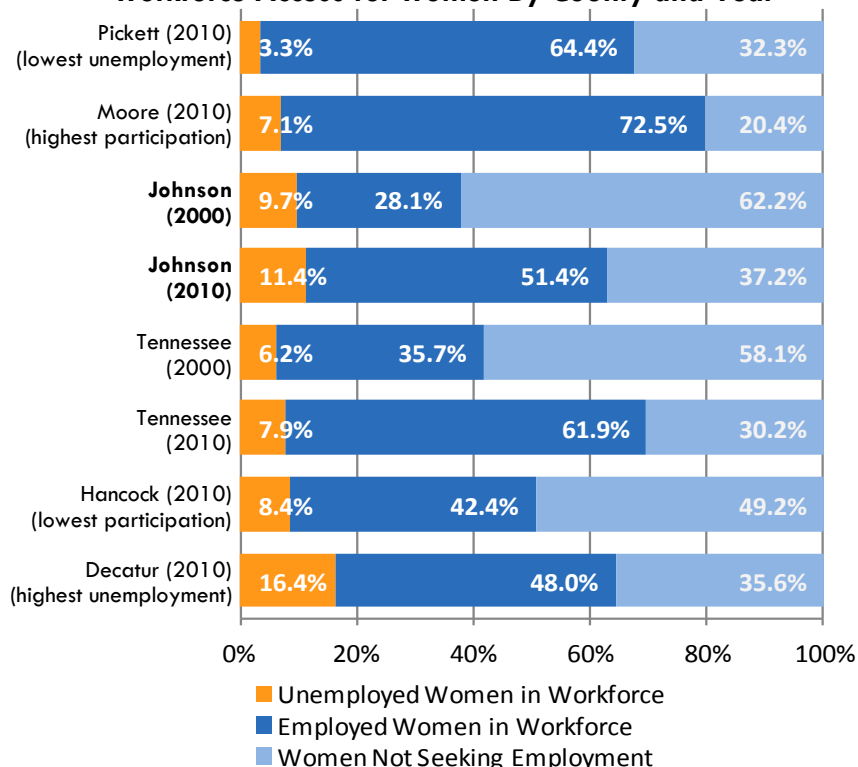
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



With an increase of \$6,693 in local median income, women in the county lessened their wage gap by 11.77 percent and moved up from 8th to 6th in this indicator between 2000 and 2010. Following this gain, women in the county were estimated to earn 90.7 percent of what local men made in 2010. This is 13.7 percent more than women statewide are estimated to earn as a portion of male wages and corresponds to a shortfall of \$2,812 annually; one of the smallest in the state.

▲ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



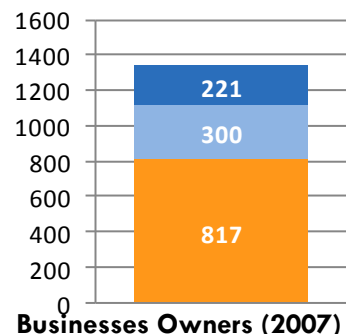
Women in Johnson County participate in the workforce at the rate of 62.8 percent, rising 17 spots to 68th between 2000 and 2010. While participation has risen 25 percent since 2000, women in the county participate at a lower rate than women statewide, but are 5.7 percent more likely to be in the workforce than men in Johnson County.

Unfortunately, local job creation has not kept pace with the rate at which women in Johnson have entered the labor pool, causing an already high rate to increase. In 2010, 11.4 percent of women in the county were unemployed—3.5 percent higher than statewide rates. However, this increase was smaller than those seen in some counties and Johnson rose twelve places in this indicator, to 78th.

Men were less likely to be unemployed at a rate of 8.4 percent, but 13.7 percent of women with children were estimated to be searching for work.

The Status of Women in: Johnson County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Johnson County women have made great gains in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, the rate of female managers is 14.8 percent higher, rising dramatically to 11th from 56th, and outperforming state estimates by 5.5 percent.

Women are also estimated to own a larger share of local businesses. In fact, this indicator improved by 5.2 percent and one rank to, 87th statewide.

When considering jointly owned businesses as well, women now own a stake in 38.9 percent of the businesses in Johnson County, and employ 20 percent of its workforce.

Women At Work

Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Johnson County increased from 26.7% to 41.5% between 2000 and 2010.

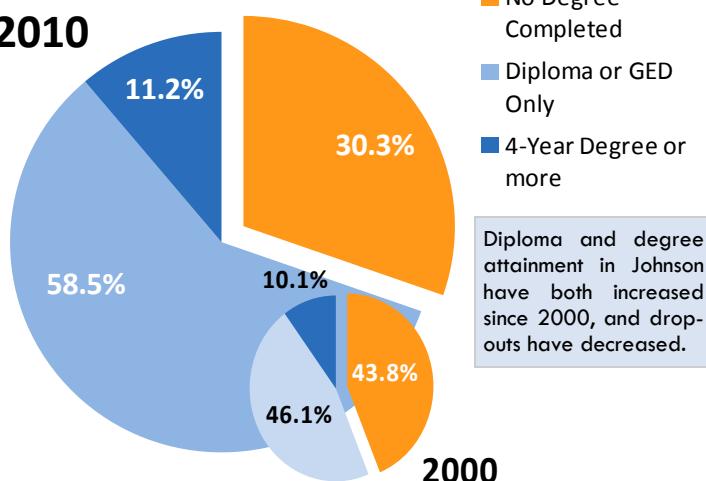
Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in the county also increased, from 11% to 16.2% between 2000 and 2007.

Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



Women continue to struggle academically in Johnson County, with mixed results in statewide rankings since the year 2000.

The percentage of women holding four year degrees, for example, has increased by only 1.1 percent and fallen further in this category's rankings, from 48th to 67th.

In contrast, the percent of women holding diplomas increased 13.5 percent in Johnson, but remained 93rd in the state, up from 94th.

The dropout rate of 0.29 percent was also an improvement, and compared more favorably in statewide indicators; Johnson ranked 32nd in this area.

Living

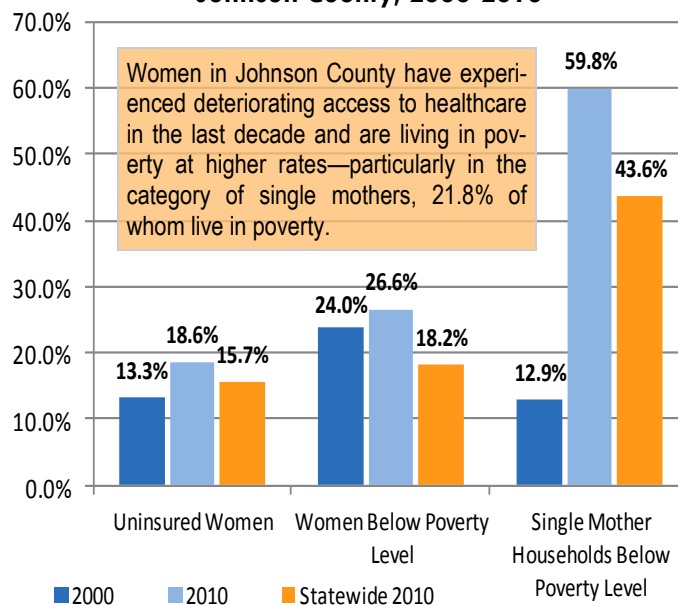
Since 2000, women in Johnson County have endured diminishing health care access and sizeable increases in poverty rates.

Of women in the county age 65 and under, nearly one in five were uninsured in 2010; a 5.3 percent increase above 2000. As a result, local women were 2.9 percent less likely to be insured than the average woman in Tennessee, and Johnson fell from 86th to 90th in this indicator.

Overall poverty among women has grown as well; increasing 2.6 percent between 2000 and 2010. Johnson continued to outpace the state rate in 2010, by 8.4 percent. Despite this, the county rose six spots in relative rankings, to 84th.

Single mothers were much more severely affected by statewide trends and were almost five times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as in 2000. At a rate of 59.8 percent, single mothers were also more than three times as likely to live in poverty as the average woman in Tennessee. Johnson dropped two spots, to 84th, in this indicator.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Johnson County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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